

# GALLIPOLIS JOURNAL.

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## GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, : NOV. 5, 1863.

The voters of the 11th Congressional District, in 1862, deceived by the "vigorous prosecution of the war policy" presented by one Wells A. Hutchins, elected said Hutchins to a seat in the Congress which will assemble at Washington, on the 1st of December next. His majority in the District over Mr. Bundy, the Union candidate, was 1903. During the past campaign, Mr. Hutchins was one of the most ardent friends of the exiled traitor Vallandigham, making speeches in his favor, and even going to Washington as one of the Committee to procure his release from the President.

In 1863, the 11th District gives a majority of 3551 against Vallandigham, and of course, virtually against his friend and advocate, Mr. Hutchins. Yet the latter will have no scruple of conscience about taking his seat on the 1st of December next, in Congress, as the Representative of the 11th District of Ohio. Judging from his late course, can any man doubt his mis-representing her? Will he pay any regard to the wishes of the immense majority in his District against him? Will he cordially sustain the Administration in its stupendous efforts to crush the rebellion? Will he vote men or money to effect that end? If he does, then his course in the late campaign was a fraud upon the people, designed to deceive honest men, and as such deserves their scorn and contempt. If he does not, then he willfully and knowingly mis-represents our people, and has obtained his seat by fraud and deceit. Which horn of the dilemma will the member elect to hang upon? We shall see, and just here predict that he will be found following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, who, from his snug quarters under the tail of the British lion, now waits and watches over the border.

A colored man named John Harper, son of a F. F. V. of that name, was stabbed and almost instantly killed, on Saturday last, at his residence on the farm of Sberick Lewis, in Gallipolis township, by another colored man named Jed. Curry. There seemed to be an unsettled difficulty existing between them, growing out of the too frequent visits of the latter to the wife of the former during his absence, which culminated in an open rupture on Saturday last, when Harper suddenly and unexpectedly made his appearance, and found his domicile occupied by Jed. The green-eyed monster instantly arose in the breast of Harper, and with it a club descended upon the cocoa-nut of Jed, as a salvo for the usurpation he had made. Curry then instantly drew a knife and plunged it twice into Harper, which produced death in a few moments. No arrest has been made.

The Lectures of the Rev. Dan. Young, on the "Prophecies in relation to the future destiny of the United States," delivered on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, October 27th and 28th, in the M. E. church, were well attended and gave general satisfaction. No one could hear them without being inspired with a greater love of his country.

**OFFICIAL RETURNS FOR OHIO.**—The result of the home vote at the election on the 13th of October, 1863, foots up as follows:  
Total vote on Governor 432,680  
Total vote on Auditor of State 433,477  
Brough's majority, 61,732  
Caldwell's majority, 58,267  
The vote for Auditor is a fair average of the State ticket. Vallandigham falls 3,106 behind Hubbard. Pugh is about 1,500 behind his ticket.  
In 1862, the aggregate vote was 363,087, or 72,340 less than in 1863.

The full term of the Gallia Common Pleas closed on Saturday last. No important cases were up for hearing. James Driver, convicted of manslaughter, killing Geo. W. Weaver, was found guilty and sentenced one year to penitentiary. Driver was an invalid soldier—was brutally beaten over the head with a pound weight by Weaver—repaired to the hospital, procured his gun, returned and shot Weaver half an hour after receiving the injury. He is recommended to the mercy of the Governor.  
John Cross, for stealing Uncle Sam's greenbacks from Nathan Neal, of Cheshire township, was found guilty and sentenced one year to the penitentiary. A just sentence, and deserves more of it.  
This has been a poor session for lawyers, scarcely realizing sufficient to pay for the ale they dreg.

A gentleman from Saline county, Mo., reports that on the night of the 16th inst., a detachment of Marnaduke's men, of Bill Jones' company, shot two private citizens named James Round and Joseph Birefield, eight miles from Benton. They were taken out and cruelly murdered in the presence of their families. Eight others were taken away from the same neighborhood, and are supposed to have been murdered. Clodius J. Menager, formerly a resident of Gallipolis, resides near Marshall, in the same county, and by private information, we learn that the rebels have robbed him of every thing. His slaves took French leave of him, and while looking to recover them, was fired at twice, when he abandoned the pursuit. Clodius is a Union man, yet has taken no active part, thinking thus to escape depredation from both sides. He sees now where he missed it, as hundreds of others have done who have pursued the same policy. The true policy of a Union man, it matters not whether a citizen or soldier, is to fight whenever a rebel makes his appearance within gun-shot distance.

A dispatch from Vicksburg, Mississippi, under date of 30th ult., states that the military commission, to examine the title of property by loyalty, is in session. The number of loyal persons is very great. There do not seem to have been any rebels among them. All were loyal, but compelled to seem friendly to the Confederacy. Those owning no property are less loyal than the wealthy. Wealth is a great incentive to Unionism.

We call the attention of Ladies to the advertisement of Mr. Moses FRANK, who is in receipt of the finest quality of Cloth for Cloaks. "Mose" has just received his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods. Call and see for yourselves.

Hon. K. V. WEAVER, has been re-elected to Congress, by a large majority, in the West Virginia District opposite this.

Tom Hyer's friends report him sinking fast, and they say they do not believe he will live the week out. Rheumatic affection, dropsy, and a series of complicated infirmities have set in, and he is rapidly failing.

HE HAS RESIGNED.—Mr. C. W. Cathcart, who, immediately after his election to the office of State Commissioner of Common Schools, got the "too many friends upon the brain" to such a degree as to render him unfit for official duties, has resigned the office. Gov. Tod has appointed Mr. E. E. White, editor of the educational Monthly, to the vacant Commissioner'ship. Mr. W. is a gentleman of much energy and fair capacity—warmly interested in the cause of Common School education.—Exchange.

This C. W. Cathcart has just been arrested as one of the conspirators for the release of the Camp Chase rebels. If found guilty, we say hang him, and all the rest of the scoundrels and jades connected therewith.

GOVE HENCE IN DISGRACE.—Among the rebels who were killed at the battle of Chickamauga, was the youngest son of Col. Henry Clay, Jr., who gave his life on the battle-field of Buena Vista in defense of the flag of the Union, and grandson of Henry Clay, who gave all the years of a long and noble life to the advancement and honor of the Union. But this young boy in his grave is less to be condemned than his uncle James B. Clay, who, too traitorous to remain inside the Union lines and too cowardly to fight in the rebel ranks, is now airing his treason in Canada, where he "waits and watches" for the destruction of the Government. Long may he wait.

FLORA TEMPLE.—A Belfast (Maine,) Journal, announces the death of the celebrated trotting mare, Flora Temple, in that place on the 9th ult. The statement is doubted by an exchange.—She had very recently trotted a race at Portland, and was supposed to be in good condition.

The powerful iron Rams, which were built by Laird at his docks in the Mersey, near Liverpool, for the Southern rebels, have been seized by the British Government. John Ball is growing slightly nervous over the precedent which he is furnishing Brother Jonathan as to the duties of a neutral. We may furnish ships for Japan, for instance, much to the disturbance of Johnny's commercial operations.

EXTENSIVE JAIL DELIVERY.—On the evening of the 23d ult., twelve prisoners succeeded in effecting an escape from the Cayahoga county jail, by attacking the turnkey and jailer when the door of the prison was opened for the purpose of locking the prisoners back in their cells. Two of the fugitives were arrested during Saturday night, but the others were not found.

Many persons think themselves perfectly virtuous, because, being well fed, they have no temptation to vice.—They don't distinguish between vice and vigils.

THE CULTIVATION OF ELDERBERRIES. Elderberry wine, says the New England Farmer, is prized by many families for its soothing effect upon invalids inclined to be wakeful, and for its slightly laxative properties. The first account that we have ever seen of the cultivation of the fruit, is given in the proceedings of the American Institute Farmers' Club. Mrs. Noyes, of Iowa, writes: "We cultivate them eight feet apart; and, by using the shovel plow and cultivator close to the roots, have no trouble in keeping them in good order. The fruit grows as large as red currants. We had stems that weighed 14 lbs. each, last season."

The Cumberland correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette speaks as follows of the arrest of two notorious guerrillas, one of whom is the murderer of Gen. R. L. McCook:

Captain Frank B. Gurley, and Lieutenant T. W. Gurley, his brother, two notorious and blood-thirsty guerrillas, together with forty-two other rebel prisoners, were sent forward to Nashville, this morning, from that point. Captain Gurley boasts of having killed General R. L. McCook with his own hand. He is a hardened and desperate wretch, and would have nothing but strict justice done him if he were tried by Court-Martial, condemned, and summarily executed, for the infamous murder committed in Alabama. He would not suffer for that alone, for he is the perpetrator of a score of others, almost as black and bloody as the massacre of General McCook.

OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. Gallipolis, Nov. 3, 1863.  
To the several Boards of Township Trustees:

The near approach of winter, with the high prices of all prime articles of necessity, and the desire of this Board to do all that in them lies for the relief of the necessitous families of U. S. Soldiers, induces us to ask that you, in your report to this board on the first Monday of December next, under the act providing for the relief of soldier's families, make as accurate a statement as possible of the number of such needy families in your several townships, the number in each family, and their present condition, together with such other facts as may seem necessary and proper to a just appreciation of their wants for the coming winter months. The Board possessed of this information, in an accurate and reliable form, can the better, in their further appropriations for the relief fund, approximate justice in its distribution.

The fund is not large, but by a judicious and careful expenditure of it, it will prove a great relief to the families of our brave soldiers, during the long, lonesome hours of the approaching winter, if it does not meet all their necessities. The latter is the desire of this Board, and to this end they ask your hearty co-operation, and as preliminary, a full and accurate report of the above facts.

By order of Board of Co. Com's. WM. NASH, Auditor.

HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENDED IN ACCOMAC.—The commander of the Mackerel Brigade has caused the following general order No. 79,902, to be published:

HEADQUARTERS MACKEREL BRIGADE, September 25. The description of one of the most light-headed of this brigade, makes it necessary to suspend the privilege of the habeas corpus throughout the entire dominion of Accomac. Any person heretofore caught having a body will be imprisoned, and no questions asked. This is intended to apply only to soldiers, military men, officers, citizens generally, and other persons. All others, including women and whilpers, are allowed to have as much body as ever, and more too. The quiet of a peace demands that every soldier, his heirs, executors, and assigns, also his widows, should go without pay or rations until further notice; as the Paymaster General of the brigade has been very unlucky at faro of late, it is necessary that he should be allowed to receive sufficient funds to get even. The enemy are demoralized; once more into the breeches and Samter and Chattanooga are ours. Plans are forming to establish moral reform societies in all Southern towns except Richmond and Charleston. They don't deserve them. My children, I love you in a short despatch style.

G. G. LEATHERJE, Major-General Commanding M. B.

NEW YORK, NOV. 1. The steamship Hecla, from Liverpool, 20th, via Queenstown on the 21st, arrived this morning. She brings a few items of news.

The Levant Herald confirms that the Porte offered to purchase the rams in the Mersey, and bid Laird's price, £130,000 each.

Mason, the Southern Commissioner, was again in England, the guest of W. S. Lindsay, of London.

France refuses to guarantee the Mexican loan, and there is trouble between Maximilian and the French Government on that question.

Official news from Japan states that in the attack on, and destruction of, Kagosena, the English fleet lost eleven killed and thirty-nine wounded. Captain Gossin and Wilmet were killed.

THE BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN. OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following was received this morning at the headquarters of the army:  
"CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 29.  
Major-General H. W. Halleck:

"In the fight last night, the enemy attacked Gen. Geary's division, posted at Wauhatchie, on three sides, and broke his camp at one point, but was driven back in the most gallant style, by part of his forces, the remainder being held in reserve.  
"Howard, whilst marching to Geary's relief, was attacked in the flank, the enemy occupying in force two commanding hills on the left of the road. He immediately threw forward two of his regiments and took both at the point of the bayonet, driving the enemy from his breastworks and across Lookout Creek. In this brilliant success over their old adversary the conduct of the officers and men of the 11th and 12th corps is entitled to the highest praise.

Geo. H. Thomas, Major-General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—At nine o'clock yesterday morning, Major-General Thomas telegraphed to the War Department as follows:

"Gen. Hooker was attacked at two o'clock A. M., and a severe fight ensued, which continued two hours, with slight lull.  
"Hooker reports at 7:30 A. M. the conduct of our troops to be splendid. They repulsed every attack made on them, and drove the enemy from every position they assailed."

The Star has information that on the 27th a brilliant movement was planned and executed, under the direction of General Smith, Chief Engineer, Department of the Cumberland.

Two wagon roads and the use of the river as lines for supplies were acquired by the forces at Chattanooga, thus relieving the command of Major-General Thomas of its chief embarrassment. Gen. Thomas' operations at the mouth of the Lookout Valley, are spoken of as a great success, and their brilliancy cannot be exaggerated.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 22.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN RICHMOND. Among the objects of interest one sees in the streets of this city at present, are some fifty or sixty splendidly dressed mulattoes, late ushers and attendants of gambling houses, who have accumulated small fortunes by their services, and are now set adrift by force of the law against faro banks and other temples of fortune and depravity. These hifalutin swells pay but little regard to the regulations of our door etiquette, and even out do white scoundrels in impudence and the occupation of the sidewalk, wherever they may happen to be loitering. There are now thousands of honest faithful slaves at work on various public works, and it would be but just as well as expedient and proper, to give these fellows a little wholesome exercise of the same sort.

BEVERLY C. H. W. VA. Oct. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I engage myself to give a synopsis of the news from here, and Braxton. Ist, all is quiet in this valley, and the Command in fine health. There has been no deaths or accidents, for some time.

I received three letters from Braxton last night;—states in his letter that Brig.-Gen. Wm. L. Jackson, of the C. S. A., came down through the mountains of Webster, and on the night of the 12th of October, encamped on the farm of George D. Mollohan, with 900 men and two small cannon, and on Tuesday morning, marched on our troops at Bulltown, numbering 155 men, and attacked us at 4 in the morning.

Our troops got into the block house built there, which covered the bridge and prevented their cannon from crossing. The rebels then charged on the block house, and when within twenty steps, our boys opened fire on them, killing and crippling about 20. The rebels then ran for shelter, and when they got out of range of our sharpshooters, they sent in a flag of truce by a Major, who was accompanied by Lieut. John D. Burnett. They demanded an unconditional surrender, but Capt. William H. Mattingly, commanding the 6th Va., ordered his men to shoot him from the block house. They returned and made two more charges, but failed. They then were entirely routed and driven clear off, leaving 15 dead men in our hands, and some twenty of their worst wounded, and 13 other prisoners. Among the rebel prisoners, were Mathew Perrier, Edward and Polk Camden, the two last named wounded; among the killed was young George Werce. Our casualties were as follows:—Capt. W. H. Mattingly, wounded seriously, and two privates slightly. The rebels had fully fifty wounded in all. Moses Cunningham was wounded by one of our men while the fight was going on, for stepping out of his house and hurrahing for Jeff. Davis. Jackson made a speech to his men the day before the fight, and said he was sorry they had come so far for so small a prize. If there was 1000 men at Bulltown, and a good Commander, he would be glad, as he was prepared to whip that man, but, said he, my brave boys, you shall take breakfast to-morrow morning in Bulltown, and then we will not meet much opposition until we get to Clark'sburg; but they were sadly disappointed. After being driven to Salt Lick bridge, they broke up in squads and ran all through the country. Our Cavalry from Weston, was there the following morning, driving all to Union Mills.

They were the dirtiest, ragged set of men I ever saw in my life, and had not one bit to eat, only as they begged it. John Spriggs was among the number, but did not call at my Father's. I must now close.

Yours, truly,

That is equivalent to an admission that the Confederacy is thrashed—on its last leg—played out—is gone up—collapsing; but the Copperhead press won't admit half so much.

CAIRO, Oct. 31.—The steamer Liberty, from Memphis, and Crescent City, from White river, have arrived, bringing 1,900 bales of cotton.

On her way up the Crescent City was fired in by guerrillas while wooding at Head Island 21. No one was injured.

The Memphis Bulletin says that the steamer Cheek was fired into with shell, by guerrillas, at Clark's Bar. The exploding shell set fire to the boat, but was extinguished.

Newcoms, the guerrillas, with one hundred and fifty men, is again conscripting in Fayette county.

WEAVER.—The Agricultural Department at Washington has a quantity of Black Sea wheat from Odessa, and also wheat from the South of France, for distribution. The Royal Agricultural Society of Russia has sent the Department collection of seeds for propagation.

## Army Correspondence.

STEVENS, ALABAMA. }  
October 25, 1863.

DEAR HARRIS:—Of course you have seen this head of the changes that have been made in this Department. The Army of the Cumberland, in name, has ceased to exist. The removal of Gen. Rosecrans was wholly unexpected, and by none more so than the General himself. The reasons, therefore, are of course unknown, and to account for it is but speculation. There can be no doubt in the mind of any man, that the time had arrived for a thorough and harmonious co-operation of all the south-western armies, commanded respectively by Generals Grant, Rosecrans and Burnside. In consolidating these armies, some one had to give way. The question to be decided was, who should be the unfortunate man to retire to private life, at least, for a season.

Generals Burnside and Hooker, both outranked General Rosecrans, and both are commanding officers of high repute. Gen. Grant ranked even higher. The "Division of the Mississippi," being Major-General in the regular army. Gen. Grant's success in the field, rivaling that of Napoleon himself, pointed to him as the man to command this magnificent army. Gen. Thomas has shown himself to be well qualified to command the late Army of the Cumberland. While we cannot but regret the removal of Gen. Rosecrans, we are bound to acknowledge that his successor is equally as good a man, and all in all, the change is the very best that could be made, and no doubt called for by the consolidation of the three great Western armies.

I am inclined to believe that active war will soon be inaugurated in our front, and the enemy pushed from his present positions. Everything indicates a speedy movement, which military necessity demands shall be made as speedily as possible. The sooner the better.

The roads between here and Chattanooga are impassable. Six miles can't haul as many hundred pounds. There is no disguising the fact that a great difficulty exists at this time as to subsisting our army at Chattanooga by means of wagons on the north side of the river. It has become already a serious question, demanding all the energy and ability of the Commanding General to remedy.

Everything seems to be in confusion, and matters generally in a mixed-up condition. The machinery of the Department does not work in harmony. It is but just to Gen. Grant, to say that this state of things existed at the time of his assuming command of the Department, and he has not yet had time to bring order out of confusion. It is to be hoped he will do so quickly.

The weather is miserable, continuous rains rendering the roads almost impassable.

JO. SMITH'S STATEMENT.

In an interview with Sergeant Smith, now incarcerated in the county jail, we learn the following facts, which are given as nearly as possible in his words:  
"Having been up during the preceding nights, I placed one of my guards on watch, and lay down to sleep about one o'clock Monday morning. Was awakened about two hours later, and bucking on my bunk-mate's pistol, which he had under his pillow (mine being locked in my trunk under the bed for fear someone would steal it.) I attended Cook to the privy; after we returned, had stirred up the fire, and had a bucket in my hand to get some water, when Cook called me a second time. Cook had the diarrhoea. While standing at the privy door, two men, one from each side of the privy, came armed and seized me, placing a revolver on each side of my head, threatening death if I attempted to make a noise. Cook came out in a moment, cuff-off, and reaching down into his boots drew out a revolver. We four passed through the gate, halted at Brawley's, and there Cook's accomplices left us. It was about four o'clock in the morning. When we started, Cook made me go before, keeping his pistols, one in each hand cuffed, and told me which way to go, faster or slower, to the right or left. At day light we were on top of a high hill from which we could see Wm. D. Kelley's house. We left this in the rear and traveled continually all day, avoiding houses and roads, and at sun two hours high came to a bluff overlooking the Ohio river. Could see Ashland on the right. After dark we descended, and coursed the river's edge till we found a skiff. Cook made me enter first, and with his pistols by his side paddled across. Were pursued by a man and boy who fired at us—as soon as the skiff struck shore jumped out, and took up the bank through a cornfield, and made for the hills. Came to a stable, took a horse apiece, stopped at Mr. Crum's, hitched, went in, called for something to eat. Made Crum give us two saddles, and him ride behind; reached Cannonsburg; Cook robbed a house occupied by a widow lady, proceeded to Geiger's store, made the clerk come down and open the door. Crum held the horse—look me up, looked the door, and told the clerk to deliver up his watch and money.—Cook took clothing and a pair of boots. He here told Crum to go back. From Cannonsburg to Star Furnace we galloped in haste; went directly to the pro-

From the Ironton Register, 29th.

DAN COOK, THE GUERRILLA.

The following particulars of his arrest and escape we have obtained after careful investigation, and leave the reader to draw their own conclusions:

Cook was delivered to the Provost Marshal in Ironton, on the 21st day of October. He claimed that his name was Thomas Gills; that the woman, subsequently ascertained to be his wife, was his sister, and that she was coming to Ironton to go to school; that he was a blacksmith, hunting work, and the other woman his sister-in-law.—On his arrival, the Provost Marshal searched him and his baggage, finding nothing to identify him, except an imperfect order, and directions written upon the fly-leaf of a book, and torn out, requesting Dan. Cook to pay some money, &c. After the search of Cook, he called to his assistance Mayor Bratton's wife, and the wife of the landlord of the Ironton House, and had them search the women for evidences of identity. They found none. On the next day persons partially acquainted with Cook gave it as their opinion that the prisoner was Cook; all the parties still denying. The Marshal, fearing the ladies had not thoroughly searched, examined, had them again searched thoroughly, retaining a wallet one of them carried, that contained \$30 gold and \$50 paper money. He also took from Cook, on the first search, a pocket-book containing \$87 gold and \$13 paper money. Friday, the 23d, but little information was gained from outside parties. One of the women, however, confessed to the identity of Cook and his wife, and gave her own name. On Saturday the evidence was convincing to all parties, and Cook made some propositions to the guard to give them money, to take money to his wife, in his coat, saying he had it quilted into the collar, and about the shoulders. The guard communicated this statement to the Provost Marshal, who called on his clerk, Mr. Hill, when they stripped Cook, examined his clothes, ripping open the lining in various places, and satisfying themselves fully that he had no money about his clothing. Cook was handcuffed from the first. Each night, until the last, a "special agent" of the Provost Marshal stayed with the guards at the "Rest." That night some deserters were there on their way to Cincinnati; their guards, in addition to those at the Rest, making a force of sixteen guards. The Provost Marshal was at the Rest repeatedly during the confinement of Cook, both night and day, and about ten o'clock the night of his escape, gave the sergeant of the guard orders to put a double guard at each of the four doors, one leading to each adjoining room, and one from each of those outside, and not let Cook leave the middle room under any pretense whatever. This extra precaution was taken because there was a boat lying at the landing on which they expected to go to Cincinnati. The escape was due to disobedience of orders, whether from treachery or negligence on the part of subordinates, is matter for investigation. The negligence of the remaining guards in not giving notice of his absence for two and a half hours, is scarcely less culpable than that of the sergeant in accompanying him outside the rest alone, if no other crime is added.

THE R'BEL TORPEDO AT CHARLESTON. Mr. Fulton writes to the Baltimore American from Charleston, October 19th:  
From refugees we learn that the rebel torpedo steamer which attacked the ironclads on the night of the 5th inst., was not sunk, but returned to Charleston with the engineer and pilot. It appears from the story these survivors told at Charleston, that when the torpedo exploded the steamer was so deluged by the column of water thrown into the air by the explosion and falling back on her deck, that it was thought she would immediately sink. Lieutenant Glassell, her commander, gave the word for every man to save himself, and set the example by jumping overboard. The engineer and fireman followed, but the pilot, not knowing how to swim, stuck to the vessel. Tombs, the engineer, when in the water, found the hulls from the Ironsides whistling around him so fiercely, that he thought his might as well be drowned as shot, and swam back to the vessel. They then called out that they surrendered, but no boat coming to take possession, they drifted away in the darkness, and finding the vessel still floating, got up stream and returned to the city. The steamer was pierced thirteen times by the market balls from the Ironsides.

MORE TORPEDOES—REBEL DESIGNS. According to the stories that these refugees tell, the rebels have not abandoned their designs to blow up the Ironsides. They have three steamers expressly built for the purpose of exploding torpedoes, two of which are completed, and the third building. That used against the Ironsides is known as torpedo steamer No. 2. She is being repaired and rendered more proof.—On her next essay she is to carry a torpedo containing one hundred pounds of powder. Steamer No. 1, is of different construction. It is provided with apparatus by which it can be entirely submerged as it approaches the object against which it is designed to explode a torpedo. The experiments with it have not, however, been satisfactory. It was tried sometime ago and five men were drowned by it. Alterations were then made, and last week it was again tried. This experiment was still more disastrous; its whole crew of eight men were destroyed.

The rebel government is seizing the boots and shoes in Richmond, to supply Lee's army.